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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A large vessel, thought to be a Spanish steamer, foundered off the Cornish coast, and all on board are supposed to have been lost; other marine disasters were reported. ==== President Carnot had conferences with Constans, Say and others in regard to the formation of a new Cabinet. === The revolt under Enriquez in Guatemala has been suppressed.

Domestic.-The Tammany leaders informed Senator Hill that they objected to the adoption by the State Convention at Albany to-day of ironclad instructions to vote for him on every ballot at Chicago. = A daring attempt to rob an express car on the New-York Central led to the serious wounding of an express messenger and the flight and capture of the robber. - The Wheeling express on the B. and O. Railroad narrowly escaped destruction near Wheeling. Many delegates to the Confederated Industrial Conference arrived in St. Louis; the sentiment field is strong.

City and Suburban.-Two more undoubted cases of typhus were discovered, and two probable ones. - Officers of the Egyptian Monarch told of the terrible fate of the crew of an oil ship burned at sea. —— About one hundred negroes reached here in a destitute condition, deluded by promises of free transportation to Liberia.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cloudiness, possibly with a little rain; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest. 35; average, 38,

Advertisers, readers of The Tribune and others are cordially invited to use the new Uptown Office of The Tribune, No. 1,242 Broadway, for the consultation of directories, maps, guides, railroad time-tables, and other similar books of everyday reference. Those who are in charge will be glad to give civil answers to reasonable questions. The Tribune intends that its Uptown Office shall be a convenient Bureau of Information. Copies of current and past issues of The Tribune and Tribune Almanac can be purchased there.

Dr. John S. White, well known as the headmaster of Berkeley School, delivered last evening the third of the lectures to young men, which are drawing large audiences weekly to the Church of the Divine Paternity. His theme was "Physical Training and Morals." A full report of the lecture will be found in this morning's

the Indian Appropriation bill, and, scenting lawful prey, is already brandishing his knife in anticipation of cutting several large slices from it. It doesn't matter to Holman where he begins his work or ends it, provided that the slices he carves are large ones. In his opinion many of the items in this measure are wildly extravagant. Whether they are so may be judged from the various provisions as described in our Washington dispatches.

The important news from Albany regarding Hill's cut-and-dried convention plans is that he will not be able to carry out his programme in all respects. Big Chief Croker has kicked against the proposal to bind the delegation to the National Convention by ironclad instructions to support Hill to the end of the chapter; and as are kept and settled, is too good and too dear result of a long conference, in which Hill for the people of this Nation. pleaded in vain with the ebdurate Wigwam leader, there will be no instructions. All the same, Hill will gain his point, since he will exert himself to control the bulk of the delegation, so that the Tammany men will be forced to support him under the operation of the unit rule. Still, it is something gained to learn that Hill is succeed, would only put the price of wheat in not all-powerful even among that wing of the this country relatively higher than in Europe, party which he practically owns.

actively engaged in pushing World's Fair projects of one sort or another, the hands of the women of New-York are tied because of the indifference displayed by the Albany Legislature respecting a World's Fair appropriation. Apparently the subject has been entirely lost sight to carry over from one year to another would studied the subject. of, in view of the vastly superior importance of take about \$50,000,000 out of the available rethe Hill midwinter convention. At least this sources of the banks; but that would be the least

opening. Meantime it is interesting to note on their entire crop of wheat next fall, thus rob- the common-school work of the country. One what is being done elsewhere as it is described | bing them of \$100,000,000 or more. Hence it in an article printed on another page.

The large number of negroes who found themselves stranded in this city yesterday appear to to be carried over next July. representations were made to them before they quite prene to regard the evils of unwise financial system, the high school ought to go. be the victims of a misunderstanding. Just what arrival here they found no one to meet them or long sustained a party which threatens the solto care for them until the time of their departure for Africa; and there is no evidence that the free a great help to their minds if they should see transportation which they expect has been provided. The American Colonization Society is yet this season, and should thus be compelled to to be heard from ; statements issued by it appear to have started the movement. The poor negroes are in a sad plight now. If kind-hearted people here take pity on them and send them back to the homes they have left, their position will still be lamentable, since they sold their land at a sacrifice and have spent about all their resources in coming thus far on their contemplated journey.

BILL'S MID-WINTER CONVENTION.

A body of men drawn from every county and from every section of every county of this which takes them to the Capital is business which has been shaped and cut out for them by David B. Hill. This Democratic convention is as distinctively a Hill convention as the greatest show on earth was Barnum's convention. It will be run at Hill's dictation just as it was called at his dictation. From the moment it comes to order until the moment it adjourns it will do nothing except carry out to the letter the programme which he has prepared for it. If each one of the delegates (with a few unimportant exceptions) wore a badge lettered "D. B. Hill, sole proprietor," the convention could the walks and bridle-paths and wheelways of the scarcely be a closer monopoly, could scarcely be Park all have a single purpose, and that is, to more absolutely under the thumb-the dirty thumb-of one man.

Now, if David B. Hill was a high-toned, unsolfish leader, if it was generally recognized that honorable, if his public career attested that not Democratic State Convention was convention would not provoke Hill simply a greedy, unscrupulous "boss," that he represents whatever is most reactionary and demoralizing in our politics, that against long-established precedent and the earnest protests of nearly all the leading Democratic journals of the State he called the convention in mid-winter simply for the purpose of getting his own personal chestnuts out of the fire as early as possible, and, more than all, considering that he has been branded at the bar of public opinion as being the most pestiferous sort of a thief-a thief who does not hesitate to swindle the majority of his fellow-citizens out of the results which they secured by their ballots-considering all this, the idea that the convention is only a Hill convention is most revolting. The ascendency which this vicious politician hes acquired in the Democracy of New-York must ever remain a source of disgrace and weakness to that party. Nowadays, reputable Democrats would fain blot out from political history the chapter which records the years when Tweed was the ruling spirit of their organization. The time cannot be far distant when these same men will be similarly affected by the reflection that a politician like Hill was once the party's imperious master.

According to present appearances, the convention's attitude toward the intelligent Democrats from all parts of the State who will assemble at Albany to-day to protest against "snap' methods in politics will be one of contemptuous indifference. The convention delegates will show their subserviency to Hill by incontinently snubbing their political brethren, whose sole offence is that they have exercised the right of private judgment touching the month when a State convention can best be held so as to conputting a third party ticket in the serve the convenience of the greatest number. Hill naturally is opposed to these protestants, since they stand for the element of his party for which he has no use,-that better element which despises a self-seeking leader who is in politics merely for what he can make out of it.

What the convention is going to do, everybody knows. What the anti-snap-contingent is going to do, nobody knows save that its leaders are talking of organizing a second convention to be held some time in the spring. The opponents of Hill must realize that if they hope to accomplish anything and escape becoming laughing-stocks they cannot rest from their labors when they have filed their protests, no mafter how impressive may be the language of these documents. It is vitally necessary that they should do something.

GOLD GOING.

The beginning of exports of gold to Europe is probably fortunate for this country. It is likely to have a good effect financially and also politi cally. It will tend to repress, a rampant specula tion in wheat which began within the past week, and has seemed likely to check the marketing of that product in foreign countries. It will also tend to fix the attention of practical business men, of all sorts and all shades of political opinion, upon the necessity of keeping the control of the Government in the hands of those who can be trusted to maintain honest money.

The immediate cause of the exports is supposed to be the desire of the Austrian Government to adopt a gold standard. The people of The frugal-minded Mr. Holman has spied out this country are likely to ask wby they should not have for their labor, their wheat and their cotton as good money as the people of Austria have, or the people of Germany or of Great Britain. Even France, though circulating two kinds of money as this country does, is careful to maintain gold as the only standard, and to permit no circulation of silver which would operate to drive gold out of the country or to disturb the maintenance of gold values. United States has greater wealth and greater power to lay them all under contribution for its advantage, because they depend upon this country for necessaries of life. Yet there are neople who insist that the money which is deemed best by the whole civilized world, the money in which the accounts of the whole civilized world

> A moderate movement of gold at this time will tend to check a great speculation in wheat, in which some millionaires are said to be engaged with intent to advance the price very rapidly in March and April. It probably does not occur to them that this speculation, if it should and would thus restrict exports from the United States. A vast quantity of wheat is still awaiting a market in this country. Unless sold to foreigners, it will have to be carried over by American operators and bankers into another crop year, and must then have a terribly depressing effect upon the crep to be harvested next fall. Fifty million bushels more than the country ought motion, will appeal fercibly to all who have

is for them in the last degree important that the kindergarten was better spent than in day

The practical business men of the country are yeary and the honor of the Nation. It would be gold going abroad in considerable amount at recognize the fact that the country has enough silver currency in circulation already.

From an interview in yesterday's Tribune it appears that a few gentlemen who own fast trotters are renewing their efforts to confiscate a portion of Central Park for their personal pleasure. The so-called arguments in favor of this speliation are the same which have been often urged before. There are roads for carriages, it State meet in Albany to-day. The business is said, why not a speed road for light-harness driving? The trotter is quite as important an animal in American social life as the runner, and if equestrians have a bridle-path, why not a speed track for Sunol and Baby McKee. Surely a man who is willing to pay \$25,000 for a twoyear-old colt ought to be provided with a place for the display of his frictionless action. Now many of these gentlemen are public-

spirited citizens, and they would not willingly rob or wrong their fellows. But if they would sit down in a quiet place and reflect a moment they would remind themselves of the fact that enable persons on foot, on horseback or in carriages to enjoy the Park. That is, the reads exist for the Park and not the Park for the a of the Park and condemn it to a use foreign to annoyance and discomfort, and to various danwoods, and the reposeful contrast to streets and opinion in favor of this bill. walls tol stone which it offers to city-wearied senses. Of course, the gentlemen who can pay refreshment. When summer comes they flit away to their villas on the Hudson or by the sea. But they leave a million people behind them in the city, every one of whom has as good a right | to the Park as his wealthy neighbors-a million people who can see no green fields but the Park neadows, and no forests but the Park woods.

The Park space is too scanty already to meet the needs of the poor and the children of the poor. What grass there is has been provided at enormous cost by blasting out rock ledges and filling in with soil, which it has taken years of patient waiting to cover with verdure. This scheme proposes to whittle down to still more contracted limits this verdant area; and what return for this spoliation of their property is offered to the people? Why, they are to be theirs by right.

Of course there are specific objections in law, statement of the project ought to kill it. The record its vote. good sense of the city has invariably risen in in our present legislators, but even they could hardly face the storm of popular indignation which would gather at such a sacrifice of the rights of the many for the pleasure of a few.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION We are so accustomed in this country to boast of our efficient school system that some surprise may be felt at the number of flaws discovered by the school superintendents at their Brooklyn convention. Judging from their criticisms, some wandering Mahaffy or Mrs. Trollope might indeed jump at the conclusion that the American choolchild is in a bad way. They derided the leakiness and dilapidation of the average schoolhouse, ideclaimed against the rigidity of the grammar course and the stupidity of teachers, and even impugned the efficacy of oral questioning and the handling of physical cubes and prisms in raising pupils to Mr. Carnegie's standard of knowledge and discipline. Yet in truth this attitude of unsparing criticism of cheir own work is a guarantee of the competency of the superintendents' themselves and a hopeful sign for the future of their charges. President Eliot, of Harvard University, told

the convention that "a poor boy in the United States should have as good a chance as the child of a rich man to obtain the best school training which his character and powers fit him to receive." Charles W. Hill, president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, declared that every child should have a right to its own childhood for school purposes," and a resolution calling for the divorce of school administration from party politics was adopted by a rising vote. With the existing appliances, however, it was proved that the greatest benefit cannot possibly be attained. In the country schools the apathy and false economy of the farmers lead to carelessness in selecting school directors, keep the school districts so small as to preclude the payment of living salaries to teachers, and alto gether neglect the question of supervision. Only resources than either of these nations. It has about 15 per cent of all elementary pupils reach the high schools. In the cities bad buildings the "machine programme" and a great dearth of well-equipped male teachers retard the scholar's progress, and the greed or necessity of poor parents obstructs seriously the benevolent design of the compulsory school laws.

On these points the convention was practically unanimous, and the remedies suggested were discussed with a warmth that at least indicated general interest. The main obstacle, of course, to reform in the country schools is the want of money. The Maryland system, by which the stronger communities help the weak, seems, however, to have overcome this; and in Massachusetts, the entire income from the school fund goes to the poorer towns, which combine to employ competent superintendents. President Elion was not wholly supported in his view concerning the defectiveness of the grammar course; but hi warm advocacy of diversity of studies, good ventilation, light gymnastics at frequent intervals, and the abandonment of the wooden iden of uniform attainment as the only step to pro-

view would naturally be taken had not the As- of the evil consequences, for it would probably demand of the National Educational Association of a dictator to dictate. Who shall say, then, sembly last week made a protest against Sunday deprive wheat-growers of 20 cents per bushel for the co-ordination of the kindergarten with any speculation should be quickly suppressed other way, and ex-Superintendent Draper, of which threatens to increase the unsold surplus New-York, frankly enunciated the opinion that in case of question between the retention of the kindergarten and the high school in the public of recent advances in pedagogy.

FOR UNOBSTRUCTED STREETS.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to restrict the use of streets and sidewalks in this city for the storage of building material. The in the preservation and beautifying of Fifthave., and it deserves to be treated fairly in discussion and passed without unnecessary delay. The blocking of our streets by builders for their own convenience, without regard to the convenience of the public, is an outrageous abuse of the rights of all, and easy toleration is constantly aggravating it. The proposed law does not inflict any severe Kardship upon owners or contractors, but merely restores to the community rights which have been selfishly appropriated by individuals. It permits the use of a part of the street in front of the lot on which a building is under construction for the delivery and storage of heavy material, but only while such occupation is really essential to the work. When the building has " reached the floor of the first story" the street and sidewalk are to be cleared; at no time are they to be used as a storage place for brick, lime, sand, mortar and other miscellaneous building material, or as a dumping-place for the products of excavation.

This restrictive measure is capable of securing a much-needed reform. Universal experience proves that the abuse which it seeks to roads. Gentlemen who own fast trotters have tions. American good nature is proverbial, but his aims were patriotic and his methods open and the same privilege of refreshing themselves with some of its manifestations are not at aff credthe scenery of the Park which is accorded to stable. It is not only absurd, but disgraceself-interest but the common welfare was his every other man, woman and child of the city. ful, that almost the whole population of the ruling motive, then the fact that this But what they propose now is to cut off a portion city should be continuously subjected to serious and absolutely destructive of its primary pur- gers, in order to save a minute minority a little criticism. But considering that Hill is pose. The essence of the Park is its scenery, its trouble and expense. There ought to be a restful stretches of grass, the mystery of its prompt and forcible demonstration of popular

A prominent Democrat at Washington vents his vexation at the behavior of the House by saving that the Democratic majority in that body is an unorganized mob. Perhaps this is a piece of good luck for the country. If the Democrats could do anything, there is more than an even chance that they would do mischief. If organized and led efficiently by anybody, the majority would naturally prefer a leadership teward dangerous and destructive action. But a mob, unable to do anything, may prove less harmful to the country than if it were an army.

The Democratic majority would smash the tariff if it could. Not knowing how, it goes at the business so feelishly that even the most zealous opponents of protection are disgusted and angry. Bills of some sort will doubtless pass the House, but such bills that nobody will expect allowed to sit on a bench and watch these to see them treated seriously in the Senate. So wealthy horsemen drive by. It is to be a mag- the Democratic majority means free silver, but is nificent spectacle, we are fold, a free show that | so bungling and senseless about it that there is cannot but amuse the unfortunate persons who anxiety in the minds of many silver men whether are not able to handle the nobons over a 2:10 they will get any bill passed at this session or not. trotter, and it ought to console them for the Undoubtedly three-quarters of the Democratic desolation of the woods and meadows which are members, a large majority of the House, would vote for any free silver bill, however extravagant, if they could get at it. But it seems that in morals, in art, in engineering, which can be a caucus has been called for this week to decide urged against this proposed invasion, but a simple whether the majority can have a chance to

Neither of the two factions is willing openly to protest against it as often as it has been brought avow and take manly responsibility for what forward. Every reputable newspaper of the city it wants to do. The silver faction wants to sidepersonally hostile to him, or in the slightest degree wavering about the tariff. A straight and open declaration that 100 Democratic members would not vote for any tariff bill whatever until the silver bill had first been brought to a vote would certainly force an early decision, but that would give rivals at home a chance to say of each of the 100 that he was unsound on free trade, and helping the protectionists. Men of large size would not care for such criticism, but the members of the majority are, as a rule, not

men of large size. So the other faction wants to sidetrack the silver issue, in order to force Mr. Cleveland's nomination. But it does not dare to oppose free coinage, or to take any steps which rivuls at home could interpret as hostility to that measure. If the out-and-out Free Traders should declare that they would not touch any silver bill until the tariff bills had passed, they would be held up to shame by Democratic demagogues as tools of the Wall Street gold bugs. National policy which these men think absolutely necessary to their personal success, and to that of their party, most of them have not the pluck openly to avow.

It is pitiful to see the labored editorials, inspired by Oleveland Democrats, imploring Republicans to help them by thrusting the silver question into the background. Why Republicans should injure their own party in order to give the Free Traders a better opportunity; why they should do anything to lift either of the Democratic factions out of its bemirement, no one can explain. A vote for the speedy consideration of the silver question, so that the issue may be definitely submitted to the people, would be justified by a strict regard for the public welfare. To postpone the issue could do no good, but only harm to business and to industries. But when Democrats want help in concealing the real character and purposes of their party, they have no occasion to look for it from Republican members of Congress,

DAVID B. HILL'S SOLILOQUY. Fairchild & Company have the indignation,

I had rather be wrong than not be President. The silly attempt to change the glorious sum-

mer of my content into the winter of disappointment because I dictated a midwinter convention will fail miserably. I am aware that my public duties demand that

I should be in Washington. But my private And when the issue is between everybody in general and Hill in particular, I am for Hill by cclamation. That is the sort of a I-am-a-Democrat I am.

If I get the Presidential nomination I shall take the bull by the horns by running upon this platform, which I will dictate to the National Demoeratic Convention: Resolved, That government of election thieves, by election thieves, for tion thieves must not perish from the earth,

A personage whom I will not mention is understood to hate holy water. Make it the holy water of reform and I feel that way myself.

sharper: but sharpest is the two-edged knife se-

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Exports of gold ceased a little more than six months ago, and now have begun again. This

outward movement of gold is only surprising be

cause the circumstances are exceptional. It be gan in February last year; in March, 1890; had continued through all the winter months of 1838-So, but became large in March, 1889; in April, sold their property in Indian Territory and legislation as distant and visionary. In their expressions, if not all-convincing, show how imstarted for Liberia does not appear. On their blundering optimism many of them have too portant expert educators still consider the first it was supposed that this year the enormous mertraining of infants, and illustrate the tendency chandise balances created by exports of breadstuffs, cotton and other products' would bring to this country a much larger amount of gold than has come within the past six months, or would, at least, defer much longer than usual the period of outgo. In the five months, August-December, the net exports of merchandise were \$159,828,345, and the net imports of gold and silver were only measure has been proposed by the association \$21,972,004, leaving an apparent balance of \$137, THE PROPOSED SPEED ROAD IN CEN- of citizens who have lately interested themselves | 856,341. In January, exports of merchandise probably exceeded imports by about \$35,000,000 and from New-York returns, the excess in half of February would seem to have been at least \$8,000, 000, while the exports of silver have exceeded the imports of gold since the new year began. Thus there would appear a balance of \$180,000,000 to be settled for the six and a half months, and if \$10,000,000 per month be allowed for interest due abroad and undervaluations, the balance to be settled in securities would still seem to be \$115,-000,000. In the rough, this sum appears to represent the selling value of securities sent hither from Europe. Reduction of foreign debt to that extent is a

good thing for the country, no doubt, and it is also a good thing to have the brakes put on the furious speculation which a superabundance of money has engendered. During the last week the excitement was in wheat, which rose 3 to 3 1-2 cents, in spite of accumulating stocks. Exports had declined, so that instead of nearly 1,000,000 bushels per day last fall, they were from Atlantic ports little more than 1,000,000 bushels during the whole of last week, and but 3,705,672 bushels for the first half of February. From both coasts the shipments, including flour, have been only 12,424,853 bushels in three weeks. Western re ceipts are still about 2,500,000 bushels at the few principal ports. Corn goes abroad in large quantities, last week over 3,000,000 bushels, and in three weeks of February, more than 9,200, 000 bushels, and as receipts are remarkably large, and the price fell nearly a cent last week, foreign purchases of corn, instead of wheat, seem likely to continue. Oats and pork products are but fractionally lower, and oil a shade higher. The cotton movement fortunately continued

without abatement. In February, exports have been 470,680 bales, against 420,072 for the same weeks last year, but to the surprise of most people, receipts from the plantations have increased even more, 555,546 bales having come into sight this month, against 452,327 last year, and American spinners have taken a little less than a year While the market for goods is fairly active and strong, the takings of spinners for the crop year thus far are considerably larger than a year ago. With 7,800,000 bales in sight at the end of February, it will be hard to convince purchasers that the crop is to be much smaller than that of 1890. The larger exports are partly neutralized by the very low price, and the state of manufactare abroad makes it doubtful whether the foreign demand will continue larger than a year ago.

Cheap cotton is depressing to trade at the South, and cheap iron affects trade unfavorably in some Southern and many Northern States. There has been increasing pressure to sell new brands, or present needs, and though No. 1 anthracite has not declined, a break occurred last week in No 2, and Bessemer is also weaker. The market was less confident than at any other time for months the demand for finished products of iron and steel being smaller than was expected. If the rail combination did not restrict purchases, more iron might be consumed in that and other forms. On the other hand, there is clear improvement in the demand for woollen goods, not only in dress and knit goods, but even in men's wear fabrics, and especially in cheviots, and a better demand is seen for carpet wool. At the East, too, encouraging improvement is seen in orders for boots and shoes.

It is not in the volume of domestic trade as ing house exchanges outside New-York in February thus far are 13.3 per cent larger than last year The returns of railroad earnings in February thus is on record against it, and has given reasons track Mr. Cleveland, and make him impossible far exceed last year's by 9.5 per cent. Foreign three weeks being at New-York \$1,700,000, or two of the greater. As the excess of exports last February was nearly \$9,000,000, these figures indicate a considerable excess for the current month. Thus neither in the volume of domestic trade, nor in foreign trade, is there evidence of going backward. The overproduction of iron and cotton causes whatever reaction appears, and this notwithstanding the fact that the consumption of both in this country is now nearly if not quite the greatest ever known.

If gold is to go abroad in large amounts, as market a tone of depression, and yet the actual decline in average prices of stocks was less than an eighth of 1 per cent. The great increase of \$10,279,700 in loans indicates that many stocks have gone into the hands of those who do not pay for them, and the demand for money from Chimay indicate that available funds there are being largely absorbed in wheat speculation. The Treasury cannot pay out money freely, as it has done at other times: last week it pur out, silver purchases included, only about \$1,200,000 more than received. The departure of much gold, at a time when Congress is talking loudly about silver coinage, might easily produce some conservatism on the part of lenders and investors.

Not many weeks ago the present Democratic Legislature adjourned over a day in order that the members of the majority might attend the meeting of D. B. Hill's State Committee. On Friday it adjourned until nearly the middle of this week in order that the Democratic members may devote themselves to D. B. Hill's State Convention. As between politics and legislation this Legislature is for politics every time.

If the Tammany enumerators were half so careful to secure trustworthy census returns as they are to report to their political controllers, the taking of the present superfluous enumeration

Governor Flower has done well to protest to Governor Abbett against the action of the Trenton health officials in unceremoniously dispatching to this city two Italians found there who were supposed to be suffering from typhus. This was mest unneighborly act, which New-York properly resents. New-Jersey ought to make the amende honorable without delay.

The news that 500 Cleveland men have engaged quarters at a Chicago hotel seems to show that Hill is not alone in taking time by the forelock.

The number of saloons in Brooklyn is enornously large, and the Excise Commissioners have at last decided that no more licenses shall be This is, of course, in the public interest, issued. since the number of ginshops has increased rapidly of late years, out of all proportion to the growth of population. The issuing of licenses has gone on with a lavish hand, and it is significant that in connection with the announcement of their A serpent's tooth is sharp, a thankless child is sharper; but sharpers to two-edged knife sequestered in my sleeve dedicated to the Hon.

Grover Cleveland.

It becomes a boss to boss. It is the function of the liquor-dealers themselves have

taken alarm at the increase of the business and the small profits resulting, and have besough the Commissioners to restrict the number of licenses. This is a novelty, certainly, but none the less the result will be a benefit to the community. Can any one say, however, that the Excise Commissioners have done their duty in thus multiplying the number of saloons until the very saloon-keepers themselves are forced to or;

Washington's Birthday was never before desoerated and disgraced as it will be by to-day's performance at Albany.

PERSONAL.

President Dreher, of Roanoke College, Salem, Va. is now in this city, for the puspose of raising \$100,000 for the endowment fund of the college. This institunow somewhat Landicapped, through lack of means, it is doing a work in promoting sound learning that deserves generous recognition. It has many friends in the North, who have helped in the past, and who will, doubtless, respond liberally to Pro

has been lecturing on "Social Pictorial Satire." He declares that his favorite creation is the "pretty woman." and that a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo has been the silent companion of his work for thirty years. The more he looked upon her the more he saw to wor-ship and admire.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is no a nice little Presidential boom. His career and virtues are set forth to advantage in an elaborate several-column letter from Harrisburg, with illustrations, printed in several Western papers, including "The Chicago Times" and "The St. Louis Republic."

that he would not be surprised to see Cardinal Gibbons elected Pope when Lee XIII dies.

The California pioneer now having the to long residence on the Pacific Const and old age is believed to be Alfred, or Don Alfredo, Robinson, who went out from Boston in July, 1828. He was the cierk of a commercial establishment conducted by Appleton & Co., of Boston, and was one of the protectors of Richard Henry Dana while serving his "two years' before the mast." For a time Monterey was Robinson's headquarters, but his business soon required him to visit San Francisco, San Diego and other Call-fornta missions. He married in 1839 and came back to Boston for a few months. His next trip East was in 1842, when he brought what he believes was the first shipment of gold from California to Philadelphia. In 1848 he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Company, and the following year erected in San Francisco a wooden house, which cost \$500 in New-York, and sold for \$10,000. A large part of Mr. Robinson's work since then has consisted of the management of Don Abel stearns's estates near Los Angeles.

General Mosby is quoted by Colonel Edward Anglei as having described to him a misunderstanding between Longstreet and A. P. Hill over the honor of winning the battle of Gaines's Mill. The old Examiner," describing the action, gave the credit to Hill, wherenpon Longstreet's adjutant went to the dill, wherenpon Longstreet's adjutant went to the editor and pronounced the story false. Hill, seeing this contradiction, wrote the editor to ask who had furnished it. The letter came back with an indorsement by Longstreet himself assuming the responsibility for the denial. A challenge followed and was accepted, and but for General Lee's interference, Mosby says, there would have been a duel.

Baron Stantslaus von Kacznski, who died recently in German Poland, was once the adjutant of General Gielgnd, one of the leaders of the Polish revolution in 1831. He took part in all the battles of that in 1831. He took part in an the bettee of the uprising, and after its suppression was obliged to flee to foreign countries. After years of wandering he was allowed to return to his native hand, but his large fortune and estates had been confiscated and he was obliged to work as a day-haborer. His family was old and aristocratic. The laron was ninety years old at the time of his death.

MUSICAL COMMENT.

A NOTABLE ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY,

THE SINGERS OF THE OPERA COMPANY-A WAG NERIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The entertainment which Mrs. Thurber arranged for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and which took place last Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was not only financially and artistically a remarkable triumph, but also a convincing demonstration of the attitude of the music-loving public of New-York toward a plan of artistic culture which has been much in the popular mind of late. The entertainment was ingeniously contrived to exploit French and German music. The first part of the programme was devoted to the former, and three of the finest singers in the Abbey & Grau Opera Company aided Mr. Siedl and his orchestra in the task of exploitation. The second part of the programme was set apart for Wagner, and or its opposition. We have no great confidence as a candidate. But it is anxious not to seem trade shows increase on both sides, imports for here the burden fell upon Mr. Seidl, his orchestra and 6 per cent greater than a year ago, and exports | company. In the French portion of the programme for two weeks \$3,272,000, or nearly 27 per cent | Seriloz, Gouned, Massinet and Saint-Saens were represented, and Meyerbeer and Tschalkowsky were given them for company. There was no element of in the entertainment, and nothing to invite a com-parison between the schools. No one dreamed of pitting a scene from "Die Walkuere" against the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," the ballet music from Henry VIII" and the airs and songs sung by Miss Eames, M. Lassalle and M. Edouard de Reszke, or of trying to draw invidious distinctions between the dramatic declamation of Madame Ritter-Goetze or Ar. Fischer and the vocalization of their colleagues of the Franco-Italian company now domiciled at the the old world, speculation in stocks and in wheat is likely to be checked. All last week the selling of securities on foreign account. Metropolitan Opera House. braced the opportunity to make a demonstration by re-enacting the scene which marked the close of each Wagnerian representation last year after the announce-ment had been made that German opera was to be supplanted by the present system. enthusiastically applicated after the performance of the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," and after the finale from "Die Walkuere" the audience rose and finale from "Die Walkuere" the audience rose and called him before the curtain again and again, breaking out into cheers and shouts of delight. Considering the nature of the occasion it was a most significant performance-an eloquent tribute to the conductor himself and the artistic cause which he represents in the eyes of the people of New-York. The flientre was prowded in all its parts, and the entire ce took part in the demonstration. In their operatic impersonations Miss Eames and

Messieurs Lassalle and Edonard de Reszke have won almost unqualified praise on all hands. Appearing on Saturday without the adventitious help of and stage decorations they gave an exhibition of their purely musical gifts which the admiration felt for them by all the judicious lovers of the art who heard them. The most duished performance was that of M. Lassalle, who sang an air from "Le Roi de Lahore," but the others were very little behind him and only in some features of technique. M. de Reszlie has sometimes disappointed by Tals use of open tones in the upper register of his voice, but on this occasion the fault, if fault it was, was reduced to a minimum, and was all but lost sight of in the pleasure given by the splendid sonority of his voice and the delightful free-dom with which he emits it. Miss Eames's voice did not seem to 13 in first-class condition, and several times acted treacherously when she indulged in a habit, which it is much to be hoped will not become fixed, of forcing It for the purpose of simulating feeling. She is also a little too fond of the trick known as the stroke of the glottis, which is sometimes very effective, but is intol-erable if degraded into a mannerism. Of the inherent loveliness of her voice we have frequently spoken, as also of the correctness of her taste and the faultles of her musical instincts. She sings like a musician. The phrase sounds like modest praise, but the judicious know how seldom it can be spoken truthfully of a singer. The very sudden illness of Madame Lehmann compelled a change in the programme as originally planned. Instead of the first act of "Die Walkuere." the last scene was performed, beginning with Bruenn hilde's defence of her conduct. Madame Ritter-Goets sang and acted the part with great earnestness; her articulation was very distinct and her declamation articulation was very distinct and her declamation effective. Her volce, save in a few high tones, was delicious in quality and full of feeling. Herr Fischer was Wotan, not aitogether the Wotan of old, but the tender tones of his volce and his masterly vocalization atoned for a slight less in power and resonance which made itself felt at times. The orchestra, though a tribe rough, still made an elequent proclamation, and even the tawdry scenery of the piece was halled with gladness as a reminder of the deep and abiding pleasures of most operatic seasons.